

**§ 650.86 Reports.**

Sources of air pollution will be identified and those requiring remedial action will be reported as specified in subpart J of this part. An example of an exhibit prepared on a facility found not to be in compliance with specified standards is shown in figure 10-3.

**§ 650.87 References.**

See table 4-1 for related publications to be used in conjunction with this subpart.

## STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES

**§ 650.88 Standards.**

(a) *General.* (1) The Clean Air Act establishes the legal basis for improving air quality and maintaining air quality for the protection of public health and welfare. Included in its provisions are the establishment of Air Quality Control Regions, which are approximately 250 in number; the establishment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards to identify the acceptable health and welfare levels which will be permitted for a given pollutant; allowable significant air quality deterioration zones which set the allowable amount of air quality deterioration; and the preparation of Implementation Plans by each State to provide for the attainment of primary standards by July 1, 1975 and secondary standards within a reasonable time. The Act also requires EPA to set Standards of Performance for new or modified sources of pollution; establishing source emission standards for hazardous air pollutants such as asbestos, beryllium and mercury; and controlling motor vehicle emissions.

(2) National Ambient Air Quality Standards prescribe maximum pollutant levels for particulate matter, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, photochemical oxidants, hydrocarbons and nitrogen oxides (40 CFR part 50). In all instances the States in their Implementation Plans have specified strict ambient air quality standards and established maximum levels for each pollutant based on the type of source. It is the applicable State standard that is to be achieved by each Army facility.

(b) *Fixed facilities*—(1) *Existing Sources.* Individual pollutants are to be controlled in accordance with national

primary and secondary air quality emission standards, normally those promulgated by a State. The basic reference is 40 CFR part 50.

(2) *New sources.* Specific Federal emission standards are applicable to certain types of new facilities such as large fossil fuel-fired steam generators, incinerators, sulfuric and nitric acid plants, etc. Detailed information is contained in 40 CFR part 60.

(3) *Air quality control regions.* Air quality control regions, criteria, and control techniques are given in 40 CFR part 81.

(4) *Hazardous air pollutants.* Certain hazardous air pollutants as such asbestos, beryllium, mercury, and vinyl chloride, which must be closely controlled are identified in Federal regulations promulgated by EPA. Refer to 40 CFR part 61 and § 650.132 for guidance on control of asbestos during demolition and prohibition on use of sprayed asbestos materials for any purpose.

(c) *Mobile sources*—(1) *Commercial or commercially-adapted vehicles.* The manufacturer is required to certify these vehicles as meeting established emission standards of the year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 85.

(2) *Military vehicles.* Certain military vehicles are excluded from the provisions of the Clean Air Act. Those not excluded will be certified by the manufacturer as meeting standards of the year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 85.

(3) *Replacement engines.* (40 CFR part 85).

(i) Light duty will meet the standards imposed at the year of vehicle manufacture.

(ii) Heavy duty will meet the standards imposed at the year of engine manufacture.

(4) *Aircraft.* Commercial or commercially adapted aircraft will comply with standards applicable to commercial aircraft in year of manufacture. Basic reference is 40 CFR part 87.

**§ 650.89 Assessment of air quality.**

The impact of emissions produced by the operation of fixed and mobile sources on air quality will be included in an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) of any Army proposed